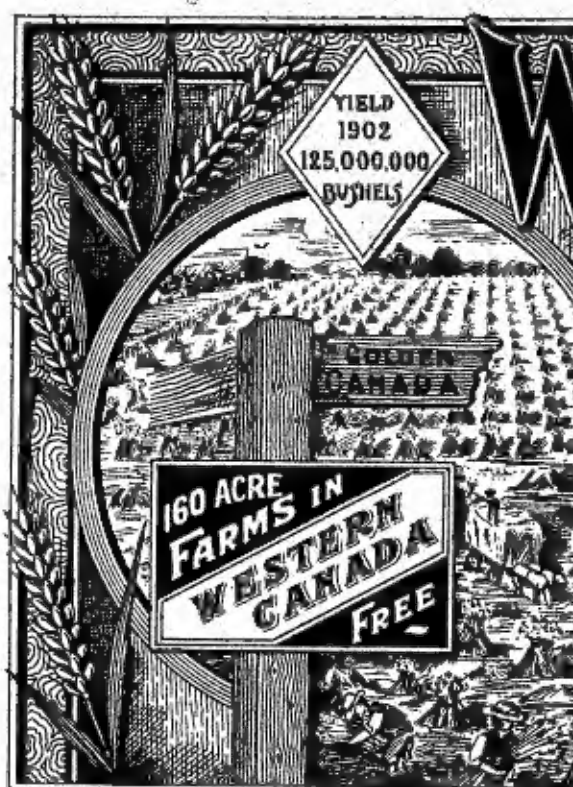




Western Canada

Issued under the Authority of HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, Minister of The Interior.
OTTAWA, CANADA, from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada.
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A LITTLE over a year ago, the first edition of the "Western Canada" was presented to the British public, and at that time no attempt was made to apologise for this addition to the newspaper field of Great Britain. It was felt that the Government of Canada, which was responsible for the publication, had sufficient justification in the fact that use was made of its columns to bring before the British reader facts relating to the opening up of the vast areas of fertile land still unoccupied. For these lands Canada required settlers, and to make the offer of one hundred and sixty acres of this excellent land—ready for the plow—free, to who chose to take advantage of the offer, was the mission of "Western Canada." The response to the invitation was most generous, and during the past year so many took advantage of it, that in a word "Western Canada's" aim is made known, and thus the edition of 1903 is presented. There will be found in this edition facts relative to the country, compiled from authentic sources, and their publication authorised by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior for Canada.

The desire of the Canadian Minister is that English speaking people should have an opportunity of occupying these vacant lands, and the special mission of this paper, and the agents employed by the Department, is to point out to the people of the British Isles the advantages and resources of a country which is attracting to its unoccupied lands thousands upon thousands of shrewd Americans. Why should not the people of Great Britain and Ireland not become wealthy from the same source?

Visit of Hon. Jas. A. Smart, Deputy-Minister of the Interior.

The success which followed the visit of Mr. Jas. A. Smart, Deputy-Minister of the Interior, to the Old Country one year ago, in lending his services, together with those of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Emigration, towards directing the attention of the people here to the capabilities and resources of Western Canada is the cause of his visit here at the present time. He has again made his Headquarters at the Immigration Offices, 17, Victoria Street, London, and brought with him some 40 or 50 representative farmers from Western Canada. These men have had several years' experience in that country, and they will work under Mr. Smart's direction in different parts of Great Britain. As it is necessary that they should return to Canada in a few weeks in order to commence spring work on their farms, their time of course is somewhat limited. During the time at their disposal they will address meetings and personally give information to all who may evince an interest in Western Canada and a desire to go. Information as to the places they will visit can be found on applying to Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Emigration, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W. It should be understood that these gentlemen have come to this country under the auspices of the Government of the Dominion of Canada. They are men of integrity, and have been selected because of the influence and standing they have in the community in which they live, therefore, statements made by them may be fully relied upon. It will be of great interest to hear them speak of the country which is now exciting so much interest throughout the entire world. Mr. Smart himself during his brief stay in this country will be pleased to give whatever information he can regarding Western Canada. It is well to point out here that Mr. Smart's work only supplements that which is being carried on by the representatives of the Government resident in this country, any one of whom will be glad to give whatever information may be required, and render every assistance possible to those who intend becoming settlers in Canada.

It is quite important to the people of this country, who desire to better their condition, those who have large families dependent upon them, those who

wish to settle in a country which is to-day attracting more attention than any other country on the face of the globe, and which is rapidly being occupied by an excellent class of settlers, that immediate advantage should be taken of the opportunity to secure this first-class land under the conditions offered by the Government of Canada, namely, 160 acres free to every bona fide settler. In a matter of congratulation to the people of Canada that within the past five years upwards of 125,000 people from the United States of America, seeing the great opportunities afforded in the vacant lands of Western Canada, have joined with the Canadians for the purpose of developing that country, but it would be a still greater source of satisfaction were the Canadian people able to induce the Britisher to fully realise what the American citizen has already realised, that in the country it is the mission of this paper to represent there exists such magnificent opportunities, and that they were prepared to take advantage of them. There is room there for hundreds of thousands, and they are able to live there under the very best conditions. During the past year Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Commissioner of Emigration for Canada, accompanied a number of British journalists, representing some of the well known influential papers, on a tour through Canada.

From the letters written by these gentlemen a number of extracts have been selected, which are published in this paper. They will give to the reader an idea of what the country is capable of, from the standpoint of impartial observers.



Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada.

Canadian Homes for British Settlers.

3,500,000 Acres Given Away Last Year.
"Daily Chronicle," February 17th.

The Hon. J. A. Smart, Canadian Deputy-Minister of the Interior, arrived in London on Saturday. Mr. Smart states that his country is still forging ahead, and that its resources are becoming better known and appreciated. Canada, he says, is maintaining her prosperity to a remarkable degree, and side by side with the great American Republic and in competition with her, has shown double the proportionate increase in trade during the past six years, the percentage of increase being 96.5 for Canada and 48.08 for the United States. He claims it as a fact that Canada "leads the procession" of all countries of the world which publish trade returns.

Room for 60,000,000 People.

Mr. Smart points out what this means for the future. Canada's territory is practically as large in extent as the Continent of Europe, including Russia, and her resources are quite as varied. One special want is population to develop and make strong a great British nation on the continent of America. If Canada were populated half as thickly as Norway, which is the smallest populated country in proportion to its size in Europe, Canada would have 60,000,000 people instead of five and a half millions.

What Canada particularly wants, according to the representative of the Canadian Government, is to secure good settlers for her vast fertile prairies, and her offer is a farm free of expense to every man who wants to make a home for himself.

"If my Government did not believe," Mr. Smart added, "the men can come to our country and within a reasonable time secure by industry and reasonably economical habits, a competence, I should not be sent over here to assist and encourage the Government officers in presenting the advantages we undoubtedly possess as a country with a great future before it. Englishmen, we have been told for years, have known little or nothing about Western or Eastern Canada, although it is, with the exception of Newfoundland, Britain's nearest possession, and we are determined to have no stone unturned to educate them if they are willing to learn."

Canada and the Home- Land.

[Special Interview "Pall Mall Gazette."]

Canada shows herself ahead once more in business enterprise. The Department of the Interior has grown tired of watching British emigration to the States, especially as the States are sending 30,000 settlers a year across the frontier to take up the grants of land the Dominion Government gives gratis to all new settlers. This double process shows there is a lamentable ignorance over here regarding the actual conditions, so the Deputy-Minister of the Canadian Interior, Mr. J. A. Smart, has hit on a splendid expedient. He has come to this country on a six weeks' tour, and he has brought in his wake a group of the best possible object-lessons likely to appeal to the hesitating emigrant. These are fifty representative farmers from the Western Provinces of Canada, men who have prospered by their own exertions, and are willing, by travelling up and down the United Kingdom, to show how others can do as well as they have done. Can the better emigrants in the world other than the good ones of the Dominion Government?

The Class of Settler Desired.

"The man we have in mind," said Mr. Smart, "is simply the able-bodied man who is willing to work. As soon as he arrives at Winnipeg, he can put in a claim, and have allocated to him 160 acres of fertile land, free of timber and stones; and this simply by residence for eighteen months in three years, becomes his own property, to sell if he likes. If he has a little capital the new-comer may buy waggon and horses and start farming straight away. If not, he may enter under another man at a couple of pounds per month, with board and lodging guaranteed by the Immigration Commissioner. A knowledge of farming, acquired beforehand, will secure him double this wage; thrift is easy in a land with a splendid climate; and he can put his spare time into improvements on his own grant. I assure you there are thousands of successful men in Canada who landed there with hardly a pound in their pockets three or four years ago. I have had seventeen or eighteen years of this kind of work, and I am none the worse for it." A glance at the Deputy-Minister showed this remark to be well within the truth, for he is a well-developed man, in the pink of health, a long way short of middle age, and looks fit for immeasurable work for the next twenty or thirty years.

A Case in Point.

"One of our settlers came home the other day for a visit in a fur coat with a banknote in his pocket," Mr. Smart went on; "and he is a typical Canadian farmer of the better class. Last year he made between 30,000 and 35,000 dols. out of wheat; his two sons are working their own free grants; and fifteen years ago that man was an underkeeper on a Scotch estate, earning eighteen shillings per week. Bear in mind, our Government is disposed to be liberal in the extreme. If there is any left unappropriated, a man may have a grant of land near to friends already settled; and, in fact, he may choose any district he likes. If he finds one section unproductive he may choose another, but such cases of complaint are very rare indeed."

"We have 150,000,000 acres of land still to allot, and when I tell you that in the 4,000,000 under production last year we produced 125,000,000 bushels of cereals, you will see what this means for the home country. It solves the much-disputed problem of your food-supply in time of war. That is the bargain the Colony offers. Send us good emigrants, and we will make them prosperous and contented men; we will relieve your population and your over-congested labour market; and we will keep these new settlers loyal to the Imperial flag in a land which is progressing faster than any other colony in the world."

Should Have Gone To Canada.

Quotes from speech of Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, at British Delegates Banquet in Toronto.

In fifty years 8,650,000 people had left Britain for distant lands. Of those 5,885,000 went to the United States, 920,000 to British North America, and 1,400,000 to Australia, and 645,000 mostly Scotchmen—wandered over the face of the globe—and they were wandering still, gathering gold from distant lands. Was that not a serious thing for us British people to consider? The population of Ireland had been cut in two in fifty years. We would gladly have welcomed them all in Canada, and the other half, too, if they could be transferred here for the purpose of developing this country. If those 5,000,000 British people who had gone to the United States had come to Canada we would now have a population of 15,000,000, and what a country we would have.

What Canada Wants?

Splendid Openings for Hardy Englishmen who are Not Afraid of Work.

London "Evening News."

While London is patrolled by "unemployed" processions, broad-acre Canada is crying for labour. This very morning a telegram was received at the office of the Commissioner of Emigration for Canada in Victoria Street stating that thousands of farm labourers are wanted immediately in Ontario, and that further west the demand for labour was still greater.

The visit of the Hon. J. A. Smart, Canadian Deputy-Minister of the Interior, is extremely opportune in view of the labour conditions on this side. Mr. Smart comes over with a special view to the development of comparatively untouched regions of Western Canada.

Insular minds can hardly grasp the immensity of the field and the thinness of population. Manitoba for example has 41 million acres. Saskatchewan, 66 millions; Assiniboia 56 millions; and Alberta, 65 million acres of land that would repay cultivation. And at the present moment this immense tract of ground supports only about the population of Leeds—some 300,000 people.

Out of the total of some 100 million acres only 24 millions are settled at all, and the extent under actual cultivation is only about 4½ millions. Yet last year upwards of 125 million bushels of cereals were grown on this acreage.

"What we want," said Mr. Smart to an "Evening News" representative, "is to get Englishmen to Canada. We want it to be an English country. Last year we had over 80,000 immigrants, but only just over 20,000 were from England. The majority, some 33,000, were Americans, and the remainder from the Continent of Europe, chiefly Scandinavians, Austrians, and Russians."

Idle Grazing Lands to Fertile Farms.

The Trading Post of the Trapper is now a Prosperous City.

In the thirty years that have elapsed since Manitoba became part of the Canadian Confederation its record is one of such rapid progress, municipally, educationally and commercially, as almost to surpass belief. The transformation of the West from idle grazing lands to fertile farms, and from the trading posts of the trapper to prosperous cities, with every metropolitan convenience, might well stir up in the breasts of its residents mingled feelings of gratitude for the ample measure of their present success, of pride in the record of their past achievement, and of hope for the outlook for a still more prosperous future.

The progress that in older countries takes centuries to effect, is in Manitoba and the Territories secured in years—often in weeks. A quickness to see opportunities, an ability to contrive means to take advantage of them, and a commercial courage and daring that is combined with judgment—these, with agricultural industry, thrift, endurance and skill, have made Manitoba what it is to-day. History has been made quickly there in consequence of these qualities.

If last year's crop in Manitoba alone were put on standard cars, and the cars coupled together, they would stretch a distance of three hundred and ninety-seven miles. If despatched from Winnipeg in standard trains of twenty cars, it would require 2,420 such trains to haul the crop to seaboard. If these trains left Winnipeg at fifteen minute intervals, it would take over a month day and night, to get the wheat forwarded. It would fill every elevator in the province twice over, and still leave four million bushels to be disposed of.

The average wheat patch thirty years ago did not exceed five acres. To-day, instances of men having a thousand acres of grain are abundant. At the average per acre of last year's crop, it would require nearly half a million such farms as were to be found thirty years ago to raise as much wheat as Manitoba grew in 1901. The population of the province then was less than 12,000. From an agricultural standpoint the past year has been a red letter one. The great earth has fairly groaned with her load of agricultural products from one end to the other of the Dominion. Canadian farmers are more and more manufacturing the raw material of the farm, such as hay and grain, into the finished products of meal, butter and cheese.

Canada's Need.

"Send us People."

"Daily News," February 17th, 1903.

Mr. J. A. Smart, Canada's Deputy-Minister of the Interior, has just crossed the Atlantic to reiterate the cry: "Send us people." The climate of the Dominion is superb. The natural resources of the Dominion are immense. There is only one thing the Dominion needs—more population. Look at the map, see how immense a piece of the earth is Canada, and then reflect that its entire present population falls short of the population of London. No wonder there is this cry for more people to fill its well nigh limitless acreage of arable land.

Tempting Opportunities.

"Every man who goes out there," as Mr Smart reminded me yesterday (writes a representative of the "The Daily News"), "can have 160 acres of good land for the asking. He does not have to pay a penny piece for it. After he has resided on and worked the land for eighteen months the title deed is handed to him, and then it is his absolute property to keep or to sell, as he may prefer. He can pick and choose from the 150,000,000 acres still on hand. Perhaps he has a friend in one part of Canada. Very well, he can select land in the proximity of that friend. Perhaps, from geographical or climatic conditions, he may prefer one particular district. Very well, he can go to that district. At Winnipeg



A Prairie Town in Western Canada.

he will have access to a chart of the available land, and in connection with each section particulars will be furnished as to the condition of the soil, the proximity of water and fuel, and so forth—facts yielded by a detailed survey. Of course—it may be that the immigrant arrives at Winnipeg with empty pockets. In that case he will need to take service under some man already settled on the soil. The farmers are always in want of labour of this sort, so that the Government is enabled to guarantee employment even to the rawest new-comer; and the Government also guarantees a wage of £2 a month, plus board and lodging.

How to Settle on the Land.

London "Daily News," Oct. 6th, 1902, by the Special Commissioner.

"London, one part of the British Empire, is grievously over-populated. Canada, another part of the British Empire, is grievously under populated—the balance should be adjusted. Now, there are obviously two main conditions to the accomplishment of that purpose. In the first place, people in the old country must be convinced that they themselves will benefit by removing to the new country. In the second place, means must be provided to enable them to do so. In this article I hope to serve the former purpose.

Climate and Seasons.

"The climate of Canada is attractive and healthy. The weather is reliable, and the seasons are definite. On this great continent summer is summer and winter is winter. In the one case there are months of sustained warmth and sunshine, in the other case there are months of sustained frost and also sunshine. The seasons in Canada do not, as in London, merge together into twelve months of wobbling weather, with a tendency towards grey chilliness.

"Of the length of winter general statement is impossible, for the term of frost varies from a week or two in British Columbia to four or five months elsewhere. But experience enables me to describe the Canadian summer in comprehensive terms. I have journeyed from the Atlantic to the Pacific in warm sunshine only interrupted by the cool night. Vegetation moves rapidly. Nearly all the English

garden-flowers are met with in the Dominion, and many show improved development.

"It is only a slight exaggeration to describe Canada as an uninhabited and unexplored land. On this huge slice of the earth's surface there are only some five million and odd persons, or less than the population of London. For the most part these human beings are massed in the great cities of the East. In other words, Western Canada, while full of resources, is comparatively empty of people.

Resources.

"Conspicuous among the resources of Western Canada are fish, forests, mines, and a rich soil. The story of the present wheat harvest is full of impressive statistics. One way of compelling attention is to mention the stupendous total of sheaves, the appalling total of binders, and the staggering total of threshing machines associated with the present harvest.

"In view of this year's record harvest, elaborate efforts were made to assemble a sufficient number of harvesters in the wheat provinces. The demand for labour was widely advertised; but the army of volunteers from the east, largely recruited though it was by newly-arrived immigrants, has fallen short by 5,000 of minimum requirements.

New Settlers.

"At Quebec the parties are met by a Government agent, and other agents accompany them in the train to Winnipeg (the centre of distribution, where shelter and mattresses are available for them) or wherever else they are going. On the journey a Government physician joins the party, cases of train sickness often occurring among the women and children.

"The new settlers are supposed to feed themselves, but the agents take care that no one shall go without food. They have also to pay their own fares, but the Government has made an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby this is reduced to a comparatively small figure. If a settler knows beforehand where he is going he can book through from the port of departure, and then the cost of railway travelling is but a small addition to the steamer rate. But most of them do not know in advance where they are going, so the ordinary fares that had to be paid were a considerable item. But now, through the Government

agent, the settler can get his fare reduced to the balance of the through rate.

How to gain Experience.

"If a settler has any relatives it is suggested that he should live near them. For many without money should go to a farm, where, in addition to his board and lodging, he will get wages that he can save, besides something far more useful—experience; so that in a little while he will be able to

take up his free grant of land and become a prosperous farmer on his own account.

"In this way he gains experience. Indeed, it is found to be an excellent thing for the man of means to bank his money, and for the first year to work for wages on some one else's farm. Thereby he gains a knowledge of Canadian farming which will safeguard him from the possibility, when he starts on his own account, of purchasing experience by early failure.

"The first thing for the settler to decide is what locality and what class of land will suit him best. There is a wide choice, 80,000,000 acres of surveyed Government land being still accessible to settlers in the Western territories. Each man may have a free grant of a quarter section, which is an area half a mile in each direction. When helped to decide where he wants to go, he journeys thither with a Government land guide, for whose services no charge is made, and who stays with him long enough to introduce him to the local Government agent and give him advice as to the best site for his house, how to get it built, &c. He should have about a thousand dollars, or, say, from £150 to £200 at his command.

Establishing a Home.

"The average Englishman cannot build himself a log house, and a residence in which he will be reasonably warm in the winter will cost about £80. Stabling, built of poles and roofed with earth, does not cost much. Then he must buy a stove, while the necessary team of horses, a cow, and a plough, will absorb about £50. The rest of the money will be required for provisions. This is assuming that the man is wise enough, and sufficiently resourceful, to knock together some makeshift chairs, tables and bedsteads. Having built his house and bought his stock, he has to break the land. The condition of acquisition is that he breaks thirty acres in the first three years. At the end of that time he is visited by a Government official, the homestead inspector, who certifies that the condition has been complied with, and then the settler gets a patent direct from the Crown and becomes the actual freeholder, with, of course, full authority to sell his land if he chooses. Should the land be more suitable for grazing than growing, the inspector will certify compliance with the condition if about twenty-five head of stock are on the land. The house, the stock, and all the

labour put upon the section are fine assets, for in the event of sale their value is always more than recovered. The settler, if he has no knowledge of horses, will be well advised to commence with a pair of oxen, which cost less, require practically no attention, forage for themselves, and are quite quick enough for the work. For every acre broken, back-set, harrowed, and sown the farmer is sure of a net return of about half-a-crown an acre. Some men break forty acres in the first year, and the average yield may be taken at twenty bushels an acre, so that—especially as there will be time and opportunity for working for neighbours at from two to three dollars a day—the farm would support the family from the time the provisions bought with the original capital are exhausted.

"For a married couple without children there is a great demand, as, while the man will work for the farmer in the open, the woman will assist the farmer's wife in the house. For a married couple with young children there is not such good openings, because the farmer and his wife, if they have children of their own, will probably be unable to accommodate others in the house.

But we are encouraging farmers to build a second house for their farm hands, and where this is done children are no drawback, and the arrangement results in greater comfort for both families.

"A man with, say, £600 to £1,000 will most quickly make money if he buys a farm in a well-settled district. The Government sells no land, but there is plenty in the market. As a rule only 25 per cent. of the purchase money is payable in the first year."

A. E. C.

The Trek into Canada.

There has been a good deal of surprise expressed on this side of the Atlantic at the remarkable migration of farmers from the United States into the great North-West of Canada. In the Dominion itself, however, the feeling of surprise is subordinate to that of pleasure. For many years Canadians have experienced the mortification of seeing their young men trooping southwards into the cities of the States to find employment. Now at last the tide has turned. The Yankee farmer has discovered the Canadian North-West. There he can have for the asking 160 acres of good land, provided only that he will settle upon it. So he sells his farm in the States for a substantial price, and takes his experience and his dollars across the frontier. The economic gain to the Dominion is obvious. Now that Canada has begun to prove her solid value by attracting American citizens, a feeling of greater respect will probably be created on both sides, and with greater respect will come greater friendliness. —London "Daily Graphic."

The West that Calls.

By the Correspondent of the London "Express."

"They tell you out here that no one can help being prosperous and happy who will work. 'Come along in your thousands,' is the cry of the North-West to the little island across the seas, which its broad territories could swallow up many times. 'Work, land, futures for you all, and there are millions of untrodden acres out West.'

"We drove out across the wheat fields where the harvest hands make £1 a week, with food and board besides, and where many a struggling farmer of the Old Country reaps a field of half a mile square. We heard great stories not only of farmers who came out with some capital, but of labourers who emigrated from England with a few dollars in their pocket, and now own hundreds of acres.

The air was filled with the wh-r-r, wh-r-r, of the reaping and binding machines. Far as the eye could reach to the horizon—and in Manitoba you can see a long way—lay a great ocean of wheat stirred into gentle waves by a cool wind. Wooden farmhouses and barns seemed almost engulfed in this sea of grain, and the only relief for the eye was the black loam of a sunned fallow, where the rich soil was resting from its labour. Down the stubble a mile away a reaper was turning his team of four horses, carving a slice eight feet broad from the solid block of gold.

"He showed a white gleam of teeth in a face bronzed almost black with the sun as he came near, and we hailed him a cheery greeting.

"Where from?"

"Zummerset," came back the answer.

"And in another minute he was explaining to us in the soft-tongued dialect of Wessex how he came out to Manitoba ten years ago with two dollars in his pocket. His story is typical of many others. The first four years, he said, were a hard time; and if he had been able to do so he would have gone home again in his first year, home to the dairy farm at Yeovil where he tended cows for eighteen shillings a week.

"After four years of work on other men's farms he had saved enough to buy a quarter section of his own. He built his log cabin, and ploughed thirty

acres in the fall. But in the winter he worked in the lumber woods with his team of horses; then flitted back to his land and sowed his wheat in the spring, working as a hired hand again during the summer.

"But in September he reaped his own harvest, and his thirty acres of wheat brought him in eleven dollars for every acre. In the autumn he ploughed sixty acres, and paid down the first instalment for another quarter section of land; till by degrees he came to his present prosperity—the proud owner of 480 acres of land, with 360 acres of the finest wheat that a man could wish to see.

"The average cost of ploughing, sowing, and



Threshing operations in Western Canada.

harvesting an acre of land amounts to seven dollars; the average yield in Manitoba this year will be at least twenty-five bushels to an acre, and that means the farmer nets nearly seven dollars profit on each acre. If English farmers could make twenty-eight shillings profit on twenty-five bushels of wheat, we should see twice as much wheat grown in our little island."

Through Britain's Granary. A Glimpse of Western Canada.

By the Representative of the "Westminster Budget."

"They say in the States that Canadians crawl. These broad-shouldered, bright-eyed, quick-witted Manitoban farmers seem to us mighty hustlers. Twenty years ago the sea of golden grain around us, which stretches far as the eye can see, was desolate prairie, only broken here and there by the settler's plough. Now you may travel for days among the corn-fields, till your mind grows weary with the feast of gold, and you would almost welcome a glimpse of Piccadilly by way of variety.

"The secret of the prosperity of the farmers of Manitoba is in the richness of their soil. There are miles of prairie, flat land covered with short grass, excellent for feeding cattle. At Crystal City and all over the plains there are splendid cattle feed off this native grass. 'Lots of people in the Old Country imagine that this prairie is long thick grass in which Indians and snakes lurk,' said a jovial citizen of Crystal City as we steamed out towards Winnipeg again, 'but we have only to scratch the soil here, to put in our wheat and become rich.' This is no exaggeration, for it costs on an average six dollars to produce an acre of wheat, and twenty bushels of wheat at fifty-five cents a bushel—which is a low average—to the acre, will bring in eleven dollars to the farmer. Manitoba is, in fact, the Eldorado of the farmer, and with many thousand more miles of such territory in the North-West, Canada bids fair to live up to its proud title as the Granary of the Empire, if only men from the Old Country will people it. If not, the Americans will."—Crystal City, August 25th.

Viewing the Wheat Fields, From which the Coronation Arch was Built.

By the Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

"To drive through Manitoba in September's early days is to conceive that all the world has been converted into one wide golden sea of wheat.

"In the late Coronation time the thousands thronging London gathered thickest in Whitehall about the great Canadian arch that bore with bold simplicity the legend, 'Britain's Granary.'

"Now upon the broad wheat plains of Canada the last sheaves of the greatest harvest that Canada has ever known are being gathered in, and soon more than a hundred million bushels of threshed and cleaned and sorted grain will be stored in Britain's granary. That will be twenty millions in advance upon last year, and once more Manitoba, the Dominion's smallest province, will furnish fully half the harvest.

"That is speaking of the wheat alone; for above this hundred million bushels of bread-stuff, the east and west will give another thirty millions of oats and flax and barley. It is a harvest worth £8,000,000, that will take a year to carry out of Canada; and no fewer than 80,000 railway trucks, each holding on an average forty tons apiece, will be needed for its transport.

"Winnipeg, by the Lake of 'Dirty Water,' is the capital of wheat. Through its gates even a few days ago—for the harvest is a late one—a stream of men, called from the Eastern Provinces, the Old Country,

and the United States, was flowing westward for the handling of the wheat. And through its gates already the tide of yellow grain is flowing eastward towards Port Arthur for storage or for shipment to the chief grain markets of the world."

A Period of Prosperity in Western Canada.

By a Correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald."

Whatever speculations may be suggested by the experience of the past and the possibilities of the future in Manitoba and the North-West, this at all events is true for the present, that the great wheat territories have fallen upon a time of glowing prosperity. In the past there have been alternating times of boom and of depression, and these will doubtless recur more or less regularly, but there are many indications that with the increased settlement of the country there will come greater consolidation and diminished liability to violent fluctuations. Climate, of course, cannot be controlled, but even in this respect close observers recognise influences which make for improvement.

The opening up of this part of the country furnishes a wonderful record of vacant lands being peopled, of thriving towns and villages rising where a few years ago the Red Indian reigned supreme.

In Manitoba the greater part of the soil is composed of a deep rich vegetable mould of great fertility. While the principal crop is wheat and oats, the yield of potatoes is considerable, and some flax is also cultivated. Assiniboia, to the west, is a grain and stock country, and Saskatchewan to the north is also highly suitable for mixed farming.

In Alberta the country is more adapted for ranching, although here also many thousands of acres of grain-growing land are still waiting for the plough. The stock raised not only on the ranches but by the smaller farmers is of a very high average quality. Several causes contribute to this result. In the first place the quality of the grass is good. Then many of the settlers came from Ontario, and had learned the value of good stock before going West.

The indications all point to an increase rather than to a diminution of the demand for land. In this connection it may be of interest to give an estimate of the minimum capital required by a typical settler on a homestead, that is to say on a farm of 160 acres gifted free by the Government.

The first and most costly item is a team of horses, set down at \$250; next in order of cost come a reaper and binder at \$135; a mower and rake, \$85; a wagon, \$75; a seeder, \$35; harness, \$32; a plough, \$28; a disc harrow, \$26; sett harrows, \$20; sleigh, \$25; roller, \$10; and smaller implements and appliances, \$50—a total of \$800, or £160. This is described as an equipment with which a man can start early and expeditiously.

But there are numerous cases in which a beginner has entered upon the occupancy of a farm with a much more modest capital, and by patience and perseverance has become independent in the course of a dozen years. In these cases the work at first is severe and the progress scarcely appreciable, but resolute determination and dogged perseverance in the end have their reward.

In the neighbourhood of Winnipeg, Brandon, Rapid City, Souris, and other important centres in Manitoba I have met such men, many of them from Scotland, who still retain their native Doric, and who, one and all, agree that what they themselves have achieved may be equally well accomplished by anybody who to-day follows in their footsteps.

One of them, Mr. John Mair, who came originally from Mauchline, in Ayrshire, was particularly emphatic on this point. Mr. Mair is himself a scientific farmer, but he has a firm belief that the man who has a keen desire to make a home for himself in Canada, and who is willing and able to work, may do so with only an elementary acquaintance with the science of agriculture.

Harvesting was in full operation at the time of my visit, and it was an interesting and instructive revelation of the thoroughness of Western methods to find his rich crop of golden grain being cut at the rate of 100 acres a day. Six binders with 14 men and 20 horses, were employed, and he had the assistance of 10 harvesters, at wages ranging from £8 to £9 a-month.

The speed with which the ground was covered was much greater than in similar work at home.

Mr. Mair carries 25 head of cattle on his farm. A further acquaintance with the flourishing town of Souris conveyed the impression that it is "run" pretty much by Scotchmen, and by Ayrshire men in particular.

Other citizens of prominence hailing from Scotland were also met; and from them all one heard nothing but the highest praises of the land of their adoption and the most sanguine expectations of its future. In the course of a round journey by road from Souris to a point within 35 miles of the boundary of the States wheat met the eye for a radius of 20 miles. One field may have heads a little fuller or straw a little heavier than another, but it is

ever and always wheat, until one almost pines for a patch of green as a traveller longs for water in a dry and parched land. One could not fail to be struck with the style of the residences of these prosperous tillers of the soil, with the equipment of the steadings, most of them being fitted with windmills for power purposes, with the size of the farms, and with the uniform excellence of the grain, from which so much wealth is annually derived, without a tithe of the labour and without any of the cost for fertilisers that are required at home.

With grain at 54 to 56 cents a bushel, and an anticipated yield this year of from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, there is no great cause for marvel that even the unscientific farmer prospers in Manitoba, and that some of his neighbours, who have a better knowledge of the technicalities of their business, should be spoken of with pride as potential millionaires—in dollars.

The "Daily Telegraph" Correspondent views a Harvesting Scene in Manitoba.

A wonderful sight is a prairie wheat farm immediately before the harvest is gathered in. Apart from the mere strangeness it presents to eyes which have never gazed on it before, it constitutes a scene of beauty and splendour which must forcibly come home to the observant mind. It is largely his handiwork. That marvellous sea of yellow grain stretching away on every side as far as the eye can follow, the wonderful lights and shades which sun and cloud and gentle winds throw up to delight the vision, come from his effort. All this glorious expanse of colour, the nodding heads of golden corn, are the fruits of his toil, and he may take satisfaction in it.

Western Canada.

He can watch his fat crops ripening without much anxiety until the propitious moment arrives to collect the goodly revenue. But during that period it is heavy toil. It is true that these farmers, whom we visited and saw at work, were well-favoured and prosperous. But they are now only receiving the reward of their laborious past. The majority of the men came in the days when the land lay untouched by hand, when the railway was only just beginning to reach the country, when the comforts of what we call civilised life were non-existent. They had to create a new life. They had great difficulties to overcome, innumerable obstacles to surmount. They had to endure hardships and privations which we cannot altogether understand and do not appreciate. They had to reclaim a virgin soil—to clear it, plough, sow, and reap. They had to build the very roof which sheltered them with their own hands. All this physical work was still further burdened with mental anxiety. Many—nearly all, in fact—had left friends and home behind them. They had come to create a new home and to bind new ties. But, fortunately, they were men of hope and determination, equal to facing hardships and trials with a spirit which with men of a less sturdy race would have faltered and failed. Therefore, if to-day they seem at their ease, troubled with no greater anxiety than the mere physical effort of gathering in the harvest and selling it, what they have gone through must be remembered. There are still, however, great tasks to be accomplished, there are still new lands almost unexplored to be developed, new industries to be started, new towns to be built, new wheat-fields to sow. There is a very great deal to be done, and it will require muscular energy, as well as brain; hope, as well as mere labour, to accomplish it all. Those who are coming must be prepared to face at first much that is new, much that is irksome, much, perhaps, that will disappoint them. They must be prepared to face new conditions of life. Conditions of living in the city and in the country are very different from what exist in the old land. Before they leave home they can find out all these necessary particulars from the emigration offices which the Canadian Government have established in London and the chief cities of the Kingdom. At any of these centres officials will readily answer, by letter or directly, all questions. Every information will be accorded; no man need start off for Canada without knowing what he will have to face, and if, when he has heard all, he is still doubtful, then he had better stay where he is. Not even in Canada can a man stroll in and expect to find fortune at the corner of the street. There are healthy conditions of life, there is honest labour, new homes and ties to be secured, comfort for all, prosperity for all, wealth for many, but it must be earned. There is many a man in Canada to-day who came here without the proverbial brass farthing, and is now prosperous and contented. The reward comes more quickly than in the Old World, and when it does come it can be enjoyed.

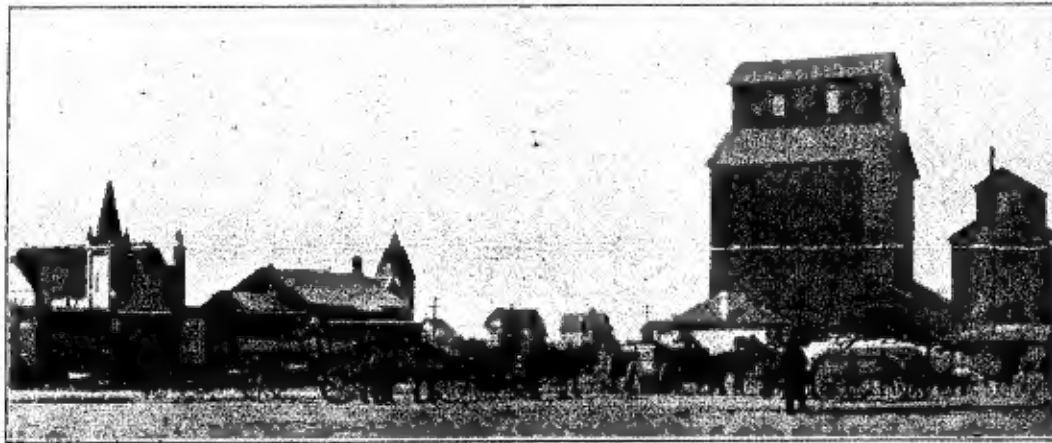
Visiting Farmers.

While in the course of a profitable stay at Portage I was able to visit more than one farm. But the working of one may well serve as an example for all. This farm was owned by two brothers, Canadian born, and had been worked by the family for five-and-twenty years. These were fortunate people, who had something to start on, and as their labours throve they were able to buy new land, naturally at far less cost than its present value, until to-day they are the happy owners of this fine property. The land lay as flat as a billiard-table, and in every direction the gaze was met by the yellow sea of grain, broken here and there by patches of green, where late oats were still ripening, and by the bunches of trees or "bluffs," as they are called out here, denoting a homestead. The fine natural prairie road ran straight before us in an undeviating line. The hour was noon, and the men were just coming in from the field for the mid-day meal, for they had only just broken into the first field of wheat close to the house. Such a meal it was; a meal to tempt those who had earned it by good labour, and equally those whose appetite had been won by the soft, sweet breezes which are ever blowing over the prairie. Everything off the farm and home-made, save the tea. Our strong ales are not brewed in Canada, and during the harvesting the men respect teetotal principles. There was nothing of the old-fashioned farmhouse about the building. It was a modern comfortable country villa, built entirely of wood.

Beyond, a few yards over the rails, was wheat, nothing but wheat, a never-ending vista of golden grain. It was a curious blend, so up-to-date, so practical, and so lacking in the sentimental.

Labour-Saving Implements.

We went out into that great sea of wheat, and saw the five binders going round one behind the other, methodically cutting, binding, and throwing the sheaves out regularly, to be raised into stocks by the men who followed. So certain and mellow is the



Delivering Grain in Western Canada.

weather at this time of the year that the sheaves are left standing until the moment for threshing comes. No time is lost by stacking it. As soon as the grain is down the threshing-machine is brought into the field. The sheaves are carried up, threshed, and the grain straightway carried away to the railway, and thence to Liverpool. Only thirteen men were then engaged in the fields, which shows to what perfection labour-saving machinery is employed. The yield this year is good, and on this farm wheat was expected to average thirty bushels to the acre of that quality which is known in the grain world as Manitoba No. 1 hard, reputed the finest quality wheat in this Continent. Where we stood the land was yielding its twenty-first crop of wheat, now and again it had been allowed to lie idle for a twelvemonth, and from the day the virgin soil was first turned with the plough it had never received a spadeful of fertiliser. Yet this was the best crop that had ever been taken off it. Such instances could, however, be multiplied indefinitely. His expenses are small, he requires little hired labour, he is put to no expense to manure his land or alternate his crops, and every bushel of grain he sells represents so much actual net profit. There is hardly an acre under cultivation which does not represent a saleable and consequently a profitable factor. Every implement he uses has been devised to minimise hand labour, and on a farm of the dimensions of that on which we were standing five or six men at the outside would carry through all the year save for two months. I had another example, humbler, but equally happy in its results. A visit was paid to an old Scotch gentleman, who in days gone by was a school teacher in his native hills, with poor results. He came to Manitoba, secured a quarter section of land, to which another was later added. His crop of wheat was the finest I have seen in Canada, going forty bushels to the acre, and produced under exactly similar conditions to those already described. He has his cows, pigs, poultry, and horses—everything sufficient for his needs. He and his family were the picture of health and happiness. A Scotch member of the party came from the same district, and we left them, the old gentleman and his family, drinking in every word the visitor uttered, as he answered question after

question of friends left behind years ago, but never forgotten. Yet this happy family came to Manitoba with no knowledge of farming, but only the determination to work and succeed, and what they have done others can do, and will do, if they try.

Canada and its Resources.

From the Special Commissioner of the Liverpool "Post."

Canada is a land of great contrasts and great distances. Between the older settled country along the banks of the St. Lawrence and up to the shores of Lake Superior, and that lying to the West of the Great Lakes, there is as marked a difference as there is between Great Britain and Eastern Canada. Between the black wheat lands of Manitoba and the uncultivated treeless plain that lies between it and the ranching country abutting upon the eastern spurs of the Rocky Mountains the contrast is equally striking. From Winnipeg, the great emporium of the wheat lands, to Calgary, the centre of the western ranching country, is more than eight hundred miles, and eighty-two miles further West Banff, a national holiday and health resort, nestles at the foot of towering mountain peaks that form the first lines of the Rocky Mountains.

About two hundred miles of flat prairie land, covered with short grass, and said to be fertile and awaiting settlement, intervenes between the more or less broken black wheat land of Manitoba and the Assiniboine and the ranching country that runs northward from the American border up to the rolling uplands of Calgary and beyond. Distant views of horses and of cattle, and an occasional cowboy, may be seen as the train approaches Medicine Hat, about 650 miles from Winnipeg. Long before Medicine Hat is reached, however, ranching begins, and Americans are said to be crossing the border to the south of Moose Jaw to commence ranching and farming there. Yorkton, too, just within the eastern boundary of Assiniboia, and sixty or seventy miles north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the centre of an important ranching district, while further east another branch line runs through a fertile country to Prince Albert, in the heart of Saskatchewan. None of these districts have come under my own observation, and to learn anything definite about ranching and the attractions it offers to either capitalists or immigrants is no easy matter.

Those Who Become Successful Ranchers.

From the Special Commissioner of the Liverpool "Post."

By a man who began life at Calgary about thirty years ago, with very slender means, and is now a millionaire, I was assured that even a poor man, who has little or no capital, but has a level head and is willing to work, it is possible to become a successful rancher. He may obtain free grant of 160 acres, upon which he would be able to keep a few cows. Creameries are established by the Government, at which he could sell his milk, and he would receive the whole proceeds of the sale of butter after meeting the expenses of management. His income in this way would go far towards meeting his household expenses. In selecting land he would endeavour to secure a grant upon which he could grow oats for winter fodder and vegetables for home consumption, and perhaps for sale also, and would be fortunate if he secured land where irrigation was not necessary, and that would grow natural grass. In such a case he would in a few years increase his stock of cattle, and as these would have a free run upon unenclosed prairie land, the accumulation of wealth would only be a question of time. Obviously a new corner would be an extremely clever man if he could do all this without blundering and falling into difficulties. The wiser plan admittedly is not to be in too great a hurry.

The gentleman I have spoken of had just sold as a going concern a ranch of 5,000 acres for about £12,000. The climate is less severe than it is on the wheat plains further east, and the whole aspect of the country reminds one of the north of England or of some parts of Wales or Scotland. Young horses and young cattle are stall-fed in winter, but older animals run loose practically all the year round, and only business-like and capable management is required to ensure success. This is impossible without local knowledge and close attention to the details of the rancher's business, which does not consist of leading the life of a cowboy and galloping over the prairie.

Among the Wheat Fields of Manitoba.

By the Special Representative of the Leeds "Mercury."

No region in the whole continent of North America is attracting so much attention as Manitoba and the Western Territories. Here is situated the granary of the British Empire for untold ages, and in the United States it has been perceived that in this slowly exploited quarter of the globe lies a field for development of illimitable possibilities. It is not until the new wheat-growing provinces are entered that one appreciates the truth which the Canadians have tried all along the line to impress upon us, that the commercial greatness of Canada is yet in its infancy, though the new era has actually begun. Canada has awakened to its splendid future, and in the harbour works and the erection of elevators actively in progress at Quebec, at Montreal, at Sault Ste. Marie, and at Fort William and Port Arthur, indeed all along the through British route for the transportation of the bread-stuffs of the West, one beholds the preparations upon a colossal scale which this energetic people are making for the handling of a trade destined to convert Canada into the most populous of British self-governing colonies, and the most powerful bulwark of the Empire.

A Record Wheat Crop.

Two days ago I left Winnipeg to inspect the wheat fields of the West, and to witness the harvest in progress. Winnipeg was crowded with men of business from all parts of the American continent, all interested in the rapidly increasing trade or in the approaching ingathering of the crop. Every hotel was crowded, and hundreds of people, well able to afford to pay for hotel accommodation, were compelled to walk the streets all night. I came out to Crystal City with an excursion train of harvesters from the Eastern provinces. In Quebec and Ontario the harvest is approaching completion, and some 30,000 hands are needed to help in the harvesting of the Manitoban crop. Six trains of 115 coaches, conveying some 6,000—the beginning of the influx—reached Winnipeg on the day that I came up from Fort William, the C.P.R. port on Lake Superior, and I travelled out here with a contingent of these by a train which pulled up at every major station where a crowd of farmers was in waiting to hold a sort of feeding market. These harvesters, who receive splendid pay, are needed merely to stook the sheaves, for in this country practically all agricultural operations are entirely done by machinery.

The Black Land of Manitoba.

The black land of Manitoba begins about 30 miles west of Winnipeg. Here you enter upon a boundless level expanse, and far as the eye can reach, as the train rolls along, you gaze on miles upon miles of golden grain all ready for the reaper. For 350 miles you may travel along this unbroken wheat-growing plain, where countless binders, with four-horse and three-horse teams, are mowing it down by swathes of 24 feet in breadth at a time. The binders rattle along almost at a canter, and even on the small farms—or sections—where the farmer cuts down all his own crop and has only one binder, he will reap from 16 to 20 acres in a day of 10 or 12 hours, with only one man following behind to lift and set the sheaves. Wheat fields may be seen 400 acres in extent, and I was taken to one point where four 400-acre fields met, so that I could look out upon an unbroken expanse of wheat 1,600 acres in extent, waving yellow in the sunlight, and estimated to yield from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. Half that land last year was virgin prairie!

Less than thirty years ago the country from which I am now writing, surrounded on every hand by luxuriant fields of wheat, oats, flax, and barley, was an unbroken prairie, over which roamed countless herds of buffalo. Even yet about one-fifth of the best settled land of Manitoba is prairie, and there are few farmers who have not prairie in reserve to add to their arable land. But the settled land is a mere fraction of the entire cultivable area. Out of a total of 25,000,000 acres of cultivable land only 2,952,000 acres were under crop last year; one-fifth of the land cropped was wheat, and the yield from this small fraction amounted to no less than 50,302,085 bushels. In 1891 the Manitoban wheat crop only totalled 23,000,000 bushels and during the coming decade the ratio of increase will be enormously greater.

The Prairie in Harness.

Yesterday I rode over about 30 miles of prairie grass in a two-horse buggy, and the travelling along most of the route was as gentle and easy as along the finest turnpike road in Yorkshire. The land surface, sometimes for miles together, is almost dead smooth, and covered with short grass and flowering plants seldom as long and rank as English meadow hay. The ordinary English conception of prairie vegetation is utterly erroneous. It would be quite correct to describe it, as for the most part, a rich natural pasture, variegated here and there with thickets of dwarf shrubs, and frequently turned

to a carpet of gorgeous colouration by the profusion of wild flowers which bloom in endless succession from the advent of summer to the fall of the year. The prairie is almost destitute of trees; no tangled bush confronts the settler, and in the black land of Manitoba stones and boulders are of extremely rare occurrence.—Crystal City, Manitoba, August 23rd, 1902.

The Black Soil of Western Canada.

In speaking of the soil of Western Canada, the Special Commissioner of the Liverpool "Post," says: "The soil is black to a depth varying from one to between three and four feet, and the surface is at first almost a dead level. Farming is not all grain growing even on the prairie. Our object, however, was to ascertain, if possible, what prospect an ordinary man coming out now would have if he



Ploughing on a large scale.

were prepared to work hard and to pursue agriculture in Manitoba. During our drive we passed the farms of several young Englishmen who came to Manitoba without capital not more than ten years ago and are now owners of half-sections, that is, of 320 acres, and are every year becoming more prosperous. One of them with whom we conversed said he had twelve dollars when he reached Manitoba. For five years he worked on farms until he had saved enough to make a beginning on his own account. We found him with his own team of four horses and a combined reaping machine and binder cutting a 200-acre field of wheat that was all his own and that would yield him a profit of about £250. He had also just taken a half share in purchasing a threshing machine which would add further to his income. Two of his brothers and another young man who left England with him have been equally prosperous, and all are bachelors. They have, he says, been too busy to think of marriage, but they are all young. The rate is thirty-two. In all directions we heard of similar successes, and the universal assurance was that the men who have least when they leave the old country make the best settlers. At the same time, capital is a great assistance to a man who is willing to work and who trusts to his brains and muscle more than to his gold. That there are failures is admitted. If men are idle or farm badly they will not succeed. We saw some crops where the yield would scarcely be ten bushels to the acre, and others where it was difficult to tell whether the crop was intended to be wheat or oats. But in these cases the fault was not with the land but with the men.

The Golden West.

Idyllic Life in Manitoba.

From the Special Commissioner of the "Leeds Mercury."

In the Granary of the Empire despondency is unknown. The entire population is given over to magnifying themselves, their magnificent country, their wheat fields, their rivers, and their charming climate. Millions of bushels of wheat, profits of untold thousands of dollars, form the staple of conversation. At every turn you knock against men who a few years ago came West with the invariable capital of ten dollars, or without a cent—merely another way of expressing the same degree of impecuniosity—who now own huge lumps of land and are the reputed possessors of dollar tens of thousands.

The Manitoban plain stands at an average altitude of 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, the air contains an unusually high percentage of ozone, the skies for the greater part of the year are cloudless, and the atmosphere is singularly transparent. The high summer temperature—90 degrees in the shade to-day—is tempered with a cool breeze, balmy with the fragrance of the artemisia and a thousand other prairie flowers. The whole land is bathed in sunlight, and in the older, settled districts, as far as the eye can reach—sometimes for fifteen miles—seas of golden grain wave and glisten as their milliards of spears shake in amber-tinted undulations under the passing breeze.

The Time to Visit Manitoba.

No Manitoban, however, admits that the delicious summer climate surpasses the invigorating winter. The winter, you are constantly being informed, is the time to visit Manitoba. In summer and the fall everyone is busy—and that generally means making money—the enjoyment of life is reserved for the season when a snowy mantle envelops the land upon which the sun shines in undiminished

splendour. All Manitobans declare that it is more easy to go about out of doors without an overcoat in the dead of winter in their country than it is in England, even when the thermometer registers many degrees below zero. This is attributable to the dryness and stillness of the air.

Exploring the Imperial Granary.

I have traversed a wide tract, riding among the wheat fields over hundreds of miles of trail, for that is the correct designation of the ready-made roads of Manitoba and the Territories. Rich as the vocabulary of our language is, it contains no dictum adequate to communicate the impression produced by days spent in exploring the Imperial Granary. It is true that the first impression of Manitoban scenery is one of monotony, and the new comer complains of lack of variety to arrest attention. It is, however, maintained that you soon learn to love it; and there can be no question that all the Canadians of the West adore the land of their adoption, and few there are who do not come to stay. For my own part I must confess susceptibility to its charms.

The average length of Manitoban wheat straw is considerably under that of the English cereal, the ear is short and compact, and the berry is small. As a matter of fact, the Manitoban farmer aims at producing as little straw as possible. In his short summer a rank growth would retard the ripening of the crop, and amount to sheer waste, as he has no use for the straw, but is, in fact, compelled to burn it to get rid of it. The crop is thinly sown, for in a country like this space is no object, and from what is called the stubble crop a high yield is not expected. A fifteen bushel crop selling at 55 cents per bushel is quite sufficient to pay, everything in excess is found money, and what every farmer really strives to obtain is that particular quality of grain known as No. 1 Hard.

The Secret of High Quality.

It is to this fact that no other soil and no other climate can produce this grade of wheat that Manitoba owes its pre-eminence. Year in and year out, without using fertilising agents or manures, by agricultural methods which the farmers of Lincolnshire, Forfarshire, or the Lothians would smile at, or denounce as slipshod or perfunctory, this splendid grain is capable of being grown over an area equal in extent to the whole of France; and upon the almost boundless extent and marvellous fertility of these plains Canada bases its proud claim to recognition by the people of England as the Granary of the Empire.

The Demand for Labour.

The correspondent of the "Co-operative News," who visited Western Canada, writes as follows in giving his impressions: "In the year ending June, 1902, there were 1,950 applications for work at the immigration office at Winnipeg, from British settlers, and they were all placed on farms, the immigration office receiving from the farmers of Manitoba and the North-West requests for 1,840 experienced farm hands and 1,132 inexperienced labourers. The man who has given hostages to fortune in a wife and children need not always leave his family behind while he builds up his home in the west. The Government's agent at Winnipeg received 110 applications for experienced married couples last year, and he found it difficult to meet the demand. Now the wages for an experienced farm labourer, that is to say, for a man who can plough and use a binder, tend to cattle, and so on, is as much as 40 dollars a month in harvest time, or £2 a week, including board and lodging. The Manitoban farmers, who do with very little labour in ordinary time—especially in the winter, when the frost holds the ground—wanted 35,000 to 40,000 men to help them in the harvesting of their crops this summer. After the grain has been thrashed and the fall ploughing has been done, winter sets in usually by mid-November, and the ground is locked fast till the following April, when the corn is sown. A farmer can do with two or three hands to see after his land in the winter. But these can only be found with difficulty, and no man in Manitoba or the North-West, who is willing and able to work, need be out of employment. An unskilled labourer will earn his five shillings a day and keep all the year round. An experienced hand may count on an average of £4 a month. They sometimes include board and lodgings in addition to £4 a week, but a small deduction is usually made for maintenance on the farm.

"There is also a great demand for women as cooks and servants. The immigration agent could place 2,000 women and girls in Manitoba, and a steady stream of 500 to 600 applications flows into his office every year. Of course, no servant girl should go out without strict inquiry, but there are plenty of places waiting for her at the Government immigration office, and there are emigration societies in all large towns in the old country which are willing to help her. A servant girl in Manitoba earns from ten to twelve dollars a month, and she has a good chance

of getting a home of her own, for there are more men in Manitoba than women, and there are thus more opportunities of marrying.

"Canada wants the sons of the mother country to build up her territories. She has work for millions who are living in poverty and without hope in the old country. She offers them splendid opportunities, a land of unrivalled richness. Canada is a country of hope, of unbounded cheerfulness. No matter what position a man may occupy to-day, there is a dignity in his labour, however hard. Every sod he turns, every ear of grain he cuts for another man, brings him a step nearer the time when he will plough and garner his own fields. The prize is not to be won without a hard struggle. But it is within the grasp of every man who will work.

I have said nothing of the openings for artisans in Manitoba and the North-West. Personally, they do not seem to be very numerous. No mechanic should come out unless he is certain of a job at the other end, and even then he will find it difficult to tide over the long winters. Manitoba is an Eden for the agriculturist, and the man who would become one by the sweat of his brow, but as yet it is not the land for the artisan."

Western Canada.

The Nursery of the Empire.

By Special Correspondent of the "Co-operative News."

INDIAN HEAD, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Thirty years ago the red man hunted the buffalo on the prairies of Manitoba and Assiniboia. To-day you may pass through the country for miles through a sea of golden grain. From Winnipeg westwards, some three hundred miles to Regina, the capital of Assiniboia, the wheat belt runs, extending many miles north and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They say in Manitoba that wheat may be grown hundreds of miles further north, in Saskatchewan, and many hundreds of miles west of Regina. To an Englishman, to whom a twenty-acre field seems large, a section of wheat half-a-mile square is almost bewildering, and when half-mile is added to half-mile until the yellow grain extends as far as the eye can see—there seems no escape from the ocean of wheat—the eye grows weary, and the mind longs for some relief from the monotony. If one drives at Crystal City, Brandon, and Indian Head had been exclusively among the wheat, we should once and for all have been cured of any feeling of romance for the golden corn, whatever magic colours the sun might weave around the waving fields or sentinel-like stalks. Fortunately there were lakes and forests, marshes and long stretches of short grass, covered with a small willow-like bush, which broke the rich golden belt.

Manitoba—which boasts an acreage under wheat of just over two millions, with nearly another million acres of oats and barley—will probably double and treble and even quadruple her area of grain. There are probably quite fifteen million acres of arable land in Manitoba. It is land, too, of an extraordinary rich kind—rich, black, virgin loam—which you need only to turn the short grass of the prairie with a light plough to discover. The settler takes or buys 160 acres of this land. In the autumn he ploughs thirty acres of it, say, in the first year. In the spring he breaks up the loam with a harrow and drills his seed, to reap twenty-five or thirty bushels of wheat to the acre a few months later. Year after year—sometimes for a dozen years—he repeats the process, and to the very end he gets a good crop. He never thinks of manuring his land; he would scoff at the idea of running sheep over the stubble. The soil being easy to work, two men will farm half a section, or 320 acres, and even more, hiring an extra hand or two at harvest time to assist them. In a good season—good in Canada, bad in England, as in the present year—the profits on wheat and grain are enough to make the British farmer's mouth water. When the profits are understood it is not surprising that farmers in Manitoba should put nearly every acre they possess into wheat. Oats are also a paying crop, while barley is used for feeding purposes and flax is a very profitable crop. Manitoba may not yet be worthy of the proud title of the granary of the Empire, but the mighty strides that she has made in the last few years are extraordinary, and in another ten years the mother country may well be importing most of her food stuff from Manitoba and the North-west. In Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta there are millions of acres of land hardly trodden by man. They may yet produce food—corn and cattle—for many teeming millions in the old world. It is a splendid dream that the Empire should be self-supporting, and that the nightmare of a possible conflict, in which England could be starved into

surrender, should be removed. But still more important are these vast plains of virgin soil as a seed bed and nursery for a sturdier stock than can be bred in the courts and alleys of our great cities. Canada must not expect to take only our best blood, muscle, and brain. She needs men of character and determination; but she is so strong, so young in hopes and ideals, and so confident of the future, that she can also afford to bear some of the burden of our surplus population. She must be the nursery as well as the granary of the Empire.

HUGH SPENDER.

Canada, Britain's Safe-guard.

Canada looks forward to the gradual evolution of the process which will give her the supreme place in this marvellous system of supply. When we think of Canada as a sub-continent which is frost-locked and snow-bound in its characteristic moods, we commit the crudest of elementary errors. With its magnificent network of deep-water communications stretching for well-nigh two thousand miles from the Atlantic into the heart of the land; with its forests and fisheries, mines and orchards; above all, with its vast tracts of virgin soil, which will rapidly become one of the richest wheat-bearing regions upon the globe, the Dominion is a country of which even yet the average Briton does not remotely conceive the possibilities. The United States themselves will still remain for some decades the chief corn-producing section of the globe, but it is far from certain that they will remain the chief corn-exporting section. As the industrial Republic requires a larger and larger proportion of her crop for the use of her own manufacturing millions, Canada will be shipping the increasing surplus of her supplies to fill the deficiency. The instinct of the American farmers, who are moving to the Dominion in noticeable numbers, is not astray. Whether for emigrants from the States or for those from Great Britain who now seek their fortune under the Stars and Stripes, Canada will be recognised as the second home of the race.—"Daily Telegraph," Sept. 13th, 1902.



Ranching in Western Canada.

How Farming Pays.

\$920 Yielded by 250 Acres in a Single Season.

Mr. John Mears came to Canada from Cavalier County, North Dakota, two years ago.

The financial results of Mr. Mears' operations in a single season can be here summarised—

Wheat, 3,000 bushels at 57¢, \$1,755.00; 2,680 bushels Northern at 54¢, \$1,457.20; Oats, 1,750 bushels at 35¢, \$612.50; Speltz, 154 bushels at 75¢, \$115.50; Flax, 324 bushels at \$2, \$648. Total, \$4,598.20 (£920).

A return of more than £920 from a little over 250 acres—an average of £3 3s. per acre—is surely testimony sufficiently strong to satisfy the most incredulous as to the money to be made out of the soil of the Canadian West. It is to facts like these—arguments expressible and demonstrable in pounds, shillings and pence—that the steady northward movement of American farmers is due.

His Personal Statement.

Mr. Mears' letter reads as follows: "I have had 25 years' experience in Minnesota and Dakota in buying grain, including flax, and have seen some of the best flax-producing districts there, but I never saw any district so well adapted as this to the growth of flax."

Mr. Mears has now 330 acres ready for crop this spring, and will break at least 100 more. This is an indication of how the immigrants now coming from the States will rapidly put the country under cultivation. He has been followed by 70 of his neighbours in Cavalier county who are settled around Arcola.

The greatest detriment of immigration into this part of Canada from the United States has been the low prices of land. People there could not believe that such cheap land could be any good.

Some had a notion that a man enjoyed less freedom in Canada, but they soon found their mistake, and find the laws of Canada the most liberal

in the world, and such as prevent the litigation which breeds so much bad feeling between people in the United States and costs them so dear in lawyer's fees.

About Three Farmers.

What they Accomplished in a Few Years on the Western Prairies.

Three settlers who came down from the north branch last night on their way to revisit the East, had interesting experiences to relate of their progress in the North. The gentlemen were J. P. Vincent, Samuel Johnston and John Imeson.

Mr. Vincent came from the United States three years ago, and had to borrow \$10 in Calgary to pay the freight on his goods. He took up a homestead near Ponoka, and worked on the railway until he saved enough to buy a span of horses. Now he owns a complete farming outfit and a good farm. He has got his patent for his homestead, and has been offered \$12,500 for it. He now goes east to bring up his wife, who hesitated to come sooner because he was afraid they would not succeed.

Mr. Johnston went to Lacombe four years ago. He is also an American. He started in with little or no capital, but with hard work and using his intelligence has made a success of it and this year he threshed 5,000 bushels of grain.

The career of Mr. Imeson is still a most interesting one. Ten years ago he migrated from Eastern Canada to the Edmonton district. His capital consisted of \$25. Now he owns a section of land, with good buildings and all modern improvements and a threshing machine, and he says he would not look at anything less than \$15,000 (£3,000) for his estate.

All the three gentlemen are enthusiastic about the advantages of the country and its future, and they all say they would not live anywhere else than in Alberta.—"Calgary Herald."

The Canadian Seeks the American.

By the Correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette."

Tired of waiting for the mother country to send her surplus population, Canada has organised a propaganda of immigration from the States. Lectures have been given, offices to answer inquiries opened, and an immense amount of literature distributed in the States. Canadian maps are given to American schools and colleges, and the products of the North-West are sent to country fairs. This policy was started five years ago, and soon began to grow fruit. First it brought back a steady flow of Canadians who had settled in early days in the Northern States. Then the American went to see the wheatfields of Manitoba, and found that by moving farther west he could get land for nothing or for a few dollars an acre, and land as good as his own.

In the year ending June 30th, 1902, 26,250 American settlers came into Canada, bringing eight million dollars in capital with them. Along the Canadian Pacific branch line from Regina in Assiniboia to Prince Albert in Saskatchewan, there are townships springing up, here a handful of canvas tents, and there a collection of wooden shanties, and even brick stores with elevators rising hard by. Wherever the railway goes the farmer and speculator rush in. If only a line is projected the race for the land begins, and the result is that the settler has to push farther and farther north-westward to obtain a free grant of land.

Land in Saskatchewan, 150 miles from a railway, is already being quoted at six to ten dollars an acre, and the owners can afford to wait for the price that the advance of the railways will give them.

But the territory is too vast for the middleman to have it all his own way, and there is plenty of good land to be had in Manitoba and Assiniboia, within easy distance of the railway, at a moderate price.

Billion Bushels of Wheat a Year.

Manager of Great Northern Railway Prophesies about our North-West.

Room for Many Railways.

Vast Region has Great Future, but at present they are not invading it.

"You consider then there is ample room for more railway expansion in our Western country?"

"Room? Why that country up there is so vast that you Eastern people have no conception of its possibilities. Do you know that in a few years they will be producing a billion bushels of wheat a year there? Room for another road? I should think so; room for half a dozen roads to open up, settle and develop that vast region."

We cannot build Railways fast enough, says Mr. Greenshields.

"Why, we simply won't be able to build roads fast enough to haul out the crops of our North-West and Pacific Provinces" is the opinion of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., who returned from Victoria, B.C., to day, where he has been in connection with the extension of the Canadian Northern to the ocean.

"The trains are simply loaded carrying people into the new territory, and people here," he continued, "have no conception of the feeling of enterprise and enthusiasm which prevails out there. I got off the train the other day at Moose Jaw, and took a run down along the border. Settlers were coming in from North Dakota and that district by the thousands and the lands along the border which a few months ago were worth 10s. an acre are now selling for £3 to £3 10s. Canadians are just beginning to realise that we have the finest wheat belt in the world, and that the finest wheat in the world is produced north of Edmonton and Prince Albert."

Relative Latitudes of Portions of Western Canada.

With those of European Points.

"The Saskatchewan Valley, Canada, lies between latitudes 52 and 54. Between the same latitudes in Europe lie the central and southern part of Ireland, the centre of England, all Holland, all North Germany, the former kingdom of Poland and the heart of Russia."

"North of 54 lies Ulster in Ireland, the north of England, all Scotland, all Denmark, fully half of Russia and all Sweden and Norway."

"Emerson and Gretna, Manitoba and Cardston, Alberta, are in the latitude of Paris and Vienna. Winnipeg is a degree south of London and Brussels. Calgary is in the latitude of Berlin. Edmonton is in that of Dublin, Liverpool and Hamburg. Edinburgh, Scotland, and Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark are in 56, the latitude of Peace River, N. W. T."

"Three-fourths of Norway and Sweden, all of Finland and a third of Russia are north of 60, the latitude of Mackenzie river and the Upper Yukon."

A Western Canada Settler

Gives Reasons why the Country is Exceptionally Good.

"Edmonton is in the same latitude as Liverpool, England, and Hamburg, Germany, and 455 miles south of St. Petersburg, Russia. All of Norway and Sweden lie north of this latitude. All the countries along the west shore of North America are kept warm by means of the Japan current, which crosses the Pacific Ocean in the same manner as the Gulf Stream crosses the Atlantic Ocean, and the country swept by this current is warmed up in like manner. Again the Rocky Mountains gradually get lower as we go north from the United States boundary, and finally disappear in the Peace River which rises near the Pacific. Thus the barriers which prohibit to a great degree the warm chinook winds from the States east of the Rockies are no longer effective in Northern Alberta, and as the prevailing wind is from the north-west we can readily see how this country can have a climate warm enough to grow all the small grains and yet not have a winter too cold to be endured. The thermometer rarely goes below 38 degrees, and on account of the dryness of winds is more readily endured than 75 degrees in Iowa. One farmer said he worked last winter during the coldest weather with coat off."—Letter to Agent from Settler.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says:

Canada can grow sufficient Wheat to feed the whole of Great Britain and Europe.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's gifted Premier, said, at a recent dinner given by the Canadian Club, London, England:—"It was certain that Canada would become the granary of Great Britain. There was sufficient wheat in Canada to feed the whole of Great Britain and of Europe. The one thing they wanted in Canada at the present time was population. They had a population of five millions. They had room, they had land to give homes and shelter to one hundred millions, at least, and he hoped that at no distant date they would have a population of a hundred millions. When he came to England and saw the distressed condition of many of the people, it was a matter of some surprise to him that no greater efforts were made by the people of England to send over the surplus population to the vast lands of Western Canada. The Canadian Government was doing its best to encourage emigration. They offered 160 acres of land to anyone not under eighteen years of age, and he could purchase another 160 acres at a very low

price. There was a very large population of the able-bodied in this country who would be the best of settlers, and if they were to go to Canada they would, in a few years, become prosperous men, and have happy homes for themselves and families. If he might make a request to the Canadian Club, it was that they should second the efforts of the Canadian Government and send the surplus population to Canada. If they wished to rely upon Canada in an emergency, as they did in 1899, the best way would be to help Canada to become a populous and wealthy country. They only wanted population, and the more they sent a population to Canada, the more they would bind it to the mother country."

Plenty of Coal in Western Canada.

No such lavish supply anywhere in the World.

"The Saskatchewan River in its north-easterly course from its source in the Rocky Mountains to its northerly bend at Victoria, a distance of about 300 miles cuts through successive coal beds for the whole distance. At Edmonton three workable seams, one below the other, underlie the town and



Rounding-up on a Cattle Ranch.

extend for miles up and down the valley in both of its banks. These seams are from two to four feet thick, the two upper ones being the thicker. Only the upper seams are worked. In some places up the river the seams are thirty feet in thickness. There is no such lavish supply of coal anywhere else in the known world. The quality of the Edmonton coal is excellent for household use. In the coal fields of the Canadian west there are supplies actually sufficient to furnish coal for the needs of the whole world for 2,000 years to come. The fact is in these days the world is learning of so many things Canada possesses in almost inexhaustible abundance that it should be called "the place of abundance."

Three Hundred Million Acres of Land await the Plough in Western Canada.

For Canada just at this juncture a new epoch has come. The great North-West has at last impressed the world with its capabilities and its character. Two million acres of land last season produced 50,000,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat in Manitoba alone. Three hundred million acres of land, equally productive, await the plough, and vast stretches of prairie and woodland will in the near future be converted into golden prairie fields. Hundreds of millions of bushels will be poured out from this great granary of the continent for the food of the world.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., at Detroit.

Good Soil. Good Crops. Good Fruit.

A Methodist Editor speaks of Northern Alberta.

The soil of Northern Alberta is a deep, rich, black clay loam, with a clay subsoil. The productiveness of the soil can hardly be overstated, and will produce, with ease of cultivation the Eastern farmer would greatly appreciate, wonderful results in all kinds of grain. The following is a fair statement of the amount raised in an ordinary year. Spring wheat, from 35 bushels per acre downwards with an average of 35. Oats for which our farmers claim we beat the world, from 110 bushels per acre, averaging 70. Barley averages 30. Fall wheat, as yet is almost untried, though the experiments made at Pincher Creek, in Southern Alberta, where the climatic conditions are, if anything, more unfavourable than in the north, which for ten years have resulted in a yield of from 40 to 63 bushels per acre of grain entirely free from smut, seem to bear out this estimate. Vegetables of the hardier kinds do exceedingly well, and a large yield of excellent quality and unusual size can be expected every year. I will instance one crop of potatoes I know, of last year, in which ground 30 yds. x 32 yds., with no more than ordinary treatment, gave 240 bushels of perfect tubers. There are no potato bugs. The nature of the soil makes it easy to work. Except in a very few spots there are no stones at all, and after the soil is once broken, there are

no large roots to interfere with the operation of machinery.

Well adapted though it is to grow grain, it is for mixed farming that this country is especially adapted.

We can raise all kinds of cultivated small fruits, such as berries and currants, which do exceedingly well. There is also an abundance of the wild varieties. Nature is prodigal in cranberries, high and low bush saskatoons, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, bilberries, black currants, etc.—

"Christian Guardian."

"The English Miller" in Canada.

Gives testimony of a High Character.

"The resources of Canada are her fertile soil, her immense forests, her marvellous and widely distributed water power, her abundant mineral deposits, and her varied and extensive fisheries. That Canada is well-placed on the globe is clear. A look at the map shows, (1) that on the west she has access by the shortest great sailing circle to China and Japan, with one third of the human race within their borders; (2) that on the east she has two routes to Europe, the northern via the Straits of Belle Isle for the heated summer term, and the

southern for the remainder of the year, both shorter—the first by 400 miles, and the second by 550 miles—than the routes available for New York. The capabilities of Canada as a wheat grower are limited only by the price paid for wheat. Given a good price, the wheat can be provided. In the prairie province of Manitoba, there are 40 million acres of land surface, of which fully 30 millions are suitable for wheat raising. The actual average

yield for the last 10 years (1891-1900) is over 20 bushels to the acre. These figures give a possible total of 600 million bushels as Manitoba's contribution to the world demand of 2,000 million bushels yearly. In the North-West Territories in two years, wheat growing has produced results that foreshadow the importance of that portion of the Dominion of Canada as a wheat field. The average is over 19 bushels to the acre against a world average of 12 7/8 bushels. We are virtually promised a crop of a hundred million bushels of wheat in Canada. If the ratio of increase continues yearly the total wheat yield of that country will, in ten years, amount to the enormous total of 250 million bushels. Canada will almost certainly be the great rival of America in exporting grain to England, and it is not surprising to find the Americans already beginning to discuss its probability."

Canada—A Home for the Working Man.

Interesting Interview.

Aware of the extraordinary interest at present evinced in Canada, we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity of interviewing one of the Western farmers, who was announced to be at the place of business of Mr. James Burt, agent for the Canadian Government for Fife, last Saturday. A representative of the "Free Press" called at Mr. Burt's in the course of the day, and was introduced to Mr. Graham, who very willingly agreed to answer any questions upon Canada and its resources which might be put to him. Mr. Graham is a native of Berwickshire, and is a splendid specimen of the Scotch Canadian. He told his story in a plain, unvarnished manner, and with no attempt at embellishment.

"Press" representative—I understand there is quite a rush to Canada just now?

Mr. Graham—That is so. Since I left in March, 10,000 Americans alone have crossed into Canada. The object of my visit here is to try and induce Scotchmen to go out to Canada. I have been out there myself for 22 years, and have never once regretted it. There is freedom there that is not to be found in the old country. The Dominion of Canada offers to every head of the family, male or female, and every male who is 18 years of age or over, a homestead containing 160 acres of land, in the Province of Manitoba and in the Territories of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Assiniboia. The "letters patent" from the Crown for such homesteads are granted upon the payment of a fee of £2, and after compliance with the provisions of residence and the cultivation of the homestead by the settler, for six months at least, in each year for three years. The patent is an absolute title, free from all other costs, charges and expenses.

There is no bush that a plough could not cut through like cheese. The land is the richest in the world, and there are only two other soils approaching it—the silts of the Ganges and the delta of the Nile. The land requires no manure whatever; it only needs to be turned over, and as some one has said, "tickle it with a hoe and it will laugh with a harvest." I have raised the finest crops imaginable, and have

never yet required to use manure. The straw, after threshing, is simply burned.

The temperature during winter is certainly as a rule lower than in this country, but the cold is modified by the extraordinary dryness of the atmosphere. We do not know what it is to shiver out there. I have felt more cold in this country since my return than ever I felt in Canada, and I have worn the same clothes which I wore during the winter in Canada. Sometimes we have heavy snowfalls, but last winter we had no snow at all. My cattle were outside all the winter. It was the same the winter before that.

Our summer is long. Spring begins at the end of March, or early April, and is followed immediately by summer, while October is the finest month of the year. The air is warm—not too warm—it is what we call an Indian summer. Winter does not begin until the end of November, sometimes not till 15th December. I cannot understand young men, especially farm servants, staying on in the old country when they can do so well in Canada. An experienced farm servant will get at least £40 per annum, with board and lodgings; and good board it is too. There are no worries there. While working for a master he can, at the expenditure of a few dollars, get the land for his homestead brought into cultivation, and in a short time assume the position of a Canadian farmer himself.

A Gospel of Canadian Wealth.

The Descent of the Canadian Farmers.

An invasion of England that may have far-reaching results began last night when, at ten o'clock, eight of the Canadian farmers, the vanguard of the fifty being sent over by the Dominion Government to preach the gospel of emigration, landed at Liverpool. More are expected to arrive this morning, and the remainder are on their way across the Atlantic.

A representative of the "Westminster Gazette" met the first two arrivals in London this morning. They are typical of the deputation. One, a huge, bearded giant, suggested the Canadian backwoods at once; the other, a dapper little gentleman, might be one of a thousand inhabitants of suburban London. The record of both was singularly alike. Both had originally left England without a penny; they were returning secure in comparative affluence. "Twenty years ago," said the giant, "I landed in Canada with all my belongings wrapped up in a red handkerchief. To-day I am worth—well, last year my wheat crop alone brought me in over two thousand pounds."

This is the lesson the farmers have come to teach. "We want to see Canada peopled by Britons," they said. "We have an enormous country, and there are free farms waiting for whosoever will take them and work them. It is not farmers only that we require; anyone who is willing to work will find Canada the source of fortune."

Here the dapper little gentleman joined in. "It is a common mistake," he said, "to think that only farmers or those with a knowledge of farm-work are wanted. Take my own case. Before I went to Canada, sixteen years ago, I had, practically speaking, never seen a farm. I was a confectioner in London. I knew nothing about farm-work, but I spent two or three years working on the land, and now I have my own place." He did not add the financial value of the "place," but we gathered that it was such as to satisfy him with his experiment.

"And what of the life?" we asked. "The climate is colder in winter than here, of course, but it is regular cold. There are no alternate days of summer and winter. Indeed, all I wear different in winter from summer is a fur coat in place of a cloth one, and that is the general rule."

"We intend travelling through the whole of the United Kingdom before we go back—that is, the whole deputation will do so. Each member will be delegated to some particular district; I expect we shall have the South of England to cover, and so we hope to bring home the virtues of Canada to our brothers on this side of the water. I find that we shall have to dispossess the British public of the belief that because farms are on offer only farmers need apply. My own case is an illustration. Indeed, farming knowledge may quite possibly be a disadvantage. I know one instance in which a farmer landed in Canada with his servant. The farmer is now in a comfortable position, but the servant is now one of our wealthiest owners, although he cannot add up his weekly accounts. It is just brains and muscle that we want."

"Is capital imperative?" was our final query. "No; a little capital is an advantage, but not a necessity. There is a great deal of money to be made, however, in properly invested capital, and some of the Americans have already made their 'piles' in this way. But we are here first to bring the men. Canada is to be the great grain producing country of the future, and we want to see it in the hands of Britons, and not of men of other races. We only want the workers; Canada herself will soon supply them with the capital."

And with that our representative left them to report at the Dominion offices, whence this band of modern missionaries will disseminate over the whole of the kingdom, preaching to all and sundry of our over-crowded population the gospel of the "land of milk and honey" that is waiting pilgrims to the great North-West.

Farm Pupils for Canada.

Crushing Indictment of a System to Exploit Parents.

Canadian Condemnation.

"It is a fraud!" The speaker was the Canadian Commissioner of Emigration, and he spoke with an emphasis which left no doubt of the intensity of his feeling.

Farming Taught for Nothing.

A representative of the "Morning Advertiser," had provoked the outbreak of plain speaking and candour, and the Commissioner brought his hand down on his desk as he added that he was prepared to stand by his description. It is known that Canada is prosperous. It is not so familiarly known that work and land and farm teaching are to be had there for the asking. But it is a fact which has not escaped the attention of a number of people anxious to turn Canada's prosperity to their own personal advantage.

If you turn to the advertising columns of some morning papers you will find not one, but several people advertising for young men prepared to pay a premium to learn farming in Canada. Some of these premiums are as high as £25.

"There is no necessity," he said, turning round in his chair, and looking straight at his auditor, "for any youth paying a premium to learn farming. Canada is prepared to teach him, and to pay him for being taught. Any young Englishman of good family, who possesses capital, and is desirous of becoming acquainted with Canadian farming, can, on arrival out, be placed in touch with people who will gladly avail themselves of his services, and pay him accordingly. Canadian farmers are glad to receive men of this class."

The Ideal Boy Colonist.

"I do not know anything worse than this obtaining of premiums from English boys' parents to enable the boys to learn farming in Canada."

"We frequently have people inquiring here whether they can place money to the credit of a boy sent to Canada. We don't want that kind at all. If a lad is made of the right sort of stuff he will be a success in Canada, though he has to begin without a shilling in his pocket."

"Now let me mention a case in illustration. A lady came to me last spring and said she was willing to allow her boy, who desired to go to Canada, £50 a year. I told her she could not do the boy a greater unkindness than to send him money. I saw he was of the right stuff to make a success in life."

Will now Farm for Himself.

"That boy went out without the money. When I was passing through the section of the country last autumn to which he proceeded, I telegraphed that I should like to see him. He was at the village station about two o'clock in the morning, but he was there. He had ridden in fourteen miles to meet me. He was in the pink of condition, with an arm on him like a blacksmith, and he said, 'You can tell the matter that I am not returning to England. I have £18 in the bank, and I will have another £18 by spring, and then I am going to start farming. That boy is of gentle birth. He is one among hundreds of others who have settled in the Dominion. He is the kind Canada wants. In one or two years a boy of this stamp carves out for himself an independent position.'

Willing to Work, the only Condition.

"The advertisers get young fellows to pay farm pupil for being taught farming. But there is such a demand for farm labour in Canada that any man, however inexperienced he is, if he is willing to work, can start on at least £2 per month with board and lodging. As he gains experience, and becomes more valuable, he easily commands wages of £45 a year with board and lodging."

"In the United Kingdom the young Englishman is so accustomed to pay for everything, that he thinks the demand upon him for a premium to learn farming in Canada is a legitimate exaction. A youth sailing from England with a letter of introduction to the Canadian Government officers in Toronto or Winnipeg, can be placed, at no charge to himself or his parents, on a farm before he has been in the country 36 hours."

How to get on a Farm.

"It is simply taking money from a youth's parents' pockets to demand a premium."

"It is a common experience in Canada for the Government officials to find a sturdy youth on his arrival with an agreement in his pocket to pay somebody so much every year, under contract for two or three years, as a farm pupil. We are continually having complaints about this sort of thing, and if we did not warn the British parent, whose chief anxiety is to know what to do with the boy, against it, we should be neglecting an obvious duty."

Canadian Officials.

Pamphlets supplied free on application to the following government officials:—

Mr. W. T. R. PRESTON, Commissioner of Emigration, 11-14, Charing Cross, London, W.C.
Mr. A. F. JURY, Old Castle Buildings, Liverpool.
Mr. G. H. MITCHELL, 43, Cannon Street, Birmingham.
Mr. JOHN WEBSTER, 52, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.
Mr. E. O'KELLY, 14, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Western Mail Buildings, Cardiff.

For Through Tickets from Europe, and any further information required, apply to

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

67 & 68, King William Street, London Bridge, E.C., LONDON.

30, Cookspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W.,

9, James Street, LIVERPOOL.

67, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW.

Clippings from the British Press.

From "The Speaker."

"We have an important colony in North America where the Government gives every facility for immigrants to make a fair start in life. It makes a free grant of 160 acres, and this grant, as Mr. Smart, the Deputy-Minister of the Interior, explains in an interview in the 'Daily News' on Thursday, in almost any part of Canada the settler fancies. The colony has enjoyed long years of agricultural prosperity. We must have more territory for our population. Having acquired that territory, we want British settlers to hold it for us."

From "Country Life."

"Canada is a most desirable place for an emigrant to go to, because trade and agriculture are both developing at an enormous rate, and promise to reach a degree of prosperity second to that of no other country in the world."

From "The Bristol Times."

"There is no doubt about it. Canada is carrying out a vast immigration policy, and the Government is expending much money in advertising in order that people in this country may obtain a better conception of what Canada presents in opportunities and attractions to home seekers. While the Government, however, welcomes every nationality, they are particularly desirous of getting a good proportion of their new settlers from the Mother Country. The Government and people of Canada desire that as large a proportion as possible of these should be from the British Isles. As far as we can judge, there is undoubtedly a good opening for hard-working men of the upper agricultural class, backed by a little capital, to make a satisfactory start. There is no reason why the finish should not be a good one."

From "The Sun."

"The Deputy-Minister of the Canadian Interior, Mr. J. A. Smart, is now in this country on a mission of a very unusual and highly meritorious character. He wants to divert the stream of British emigration from the United States to the Dominion, and he intends to tour the United Kingdom with a sort of bodyguard of representative Canadian farmers, who will be able to show from their own experience how healthy, intelligent, and industrious men can thrive in Canada. We hope Mr. Smart will be as successful as he deserves to be. Apart from the advantages offered the individual, in view of the large and rapidly-growing American influx it is very necessary that something like a corresponding number of Britishers should make the Dominion their home. There is no part of the British Empire better suited for the British emigrant than the country."

A Mathematical Conclusion

To cultivate the 75,000,000 acres of desirable land in the Canadian West, allowing 160 acres to a farm, would require 468,750 farmers, and allowing five persons to a family this would mean 2,343,750 souls, or more than the present population of Ontario. Supposing the estimate of the grain production ten years hence, were realised, it would probably mean the export of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and 100,000,000 bushels of oats. That would fill 400,000 cars, or 10,000 trains, which, if coupled together would reach from Montreal to Vancouver, or if carried from Winnipeg to Lake Superior, would mean fifty trains per day for the seven months of navigation on the lakes. Its money value to the farmers of the west, and therefore indirectly to the commercial centres of the east, would represent probably £37,000,000.

Additional Information about Canada.

The Commissioner of Emigration, Mr. W. T. R. Preston, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., will be pleased to forward to any persons desiring further information about Canada pamphlets and maps descriptive of the development and resources of the Dominion free.

This publication is very largely made up from the written opinions of those who have had an opportunity of visiting Canada during the last few months. There is on the part of the Government of Canada no desire to paint in roseate colours the prospects awaiting settlers in that country.

It is hardly possible for a stranger to read an account of the actual experiences of the pioneers in Western Canada without being impressed with the idea that possible exaggeration has found expression. But the Department assures the British public the statements in this and other official publications are entirely authentic. Those succeeding, undoubtedly, passed through exceedingly hard work, which, under the present changed conditions, incident to greatly increased railway facilities, is not likely to be experienced.

Nevertheless, the Department desires to impress upon all prospective emigrants that the beginning of life in Canada under new conditions means the expenditure of energy, thought and labour. With these characteristics the same success will attend the efforts of settlers now as has proved almost romantic in its character in connection with the experience of so many in the Dominion during the last few years.

